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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1987 AUGUST 1987

D.C. Unemployment 6.2%
Lowest In Over A Decade

Labor Force

The District

Unemployment in the District during May dropped to 6.2 percent of the labor force. This is the lowest rate for the month of May since 1974—over 13 years ago. During that month in 1974, the rate was 5.5 percent. The May figure continued the strong downward trend in the unemployment rate which began early this year. Over the first five months, the rate has fallen 1.8 percentage points—from 8 percent in January to 6.2 percent in May. Compared to the first of this year, there are now 15,000 more District residents with jobs and 5,000 fewer unemployed—nearly a 20 percent decrease in the number of unemployed.

Between April and May, 3,200 more District residents found jobs and 2,200 more came off the unemployment rolls. This positive labor market sparked the 0.7 percentage point monthly decline in the unemployment rate. Traditionally, the rate declines between April and May in the District, but the decline is generally marginal, averaging only 0.1 percentage point decline over the past fourteen years. So, this year's April to May decline is clearly more than just a seasonal adjustment. Further, the unemployment rate for the month of May

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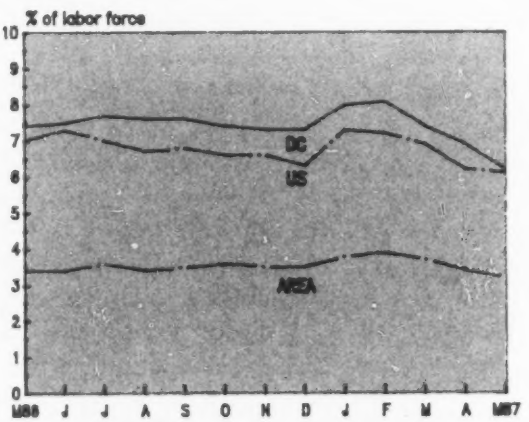
Unemployment Rates
May 1986 to May 1987



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON DC

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1987 AUGUST 1987

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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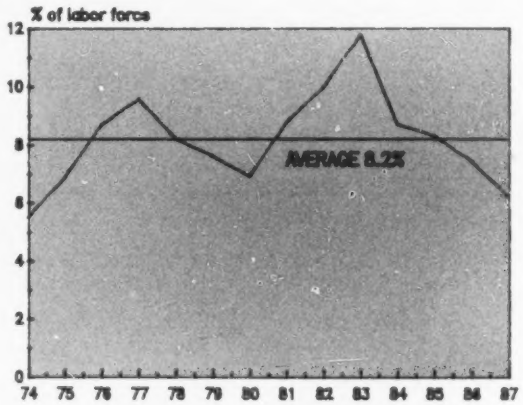
from 1974 to this May has averaged 8.2 percent, thus the current labor market condition for District residents is significantly better than the long term condition for the month. The highest rate for the month of May occurred only four years ago (1983), when May unemployment was recorded as 11.8 percent of the labor force.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of May 1974-1987



Compared to the same time last year (May 1986), the unemployment rate is 1.2 percentage point lower, with 16,800 more residents employed and 3,000 fewer unemployed. This employment growth of 5.6 percent over the year, was strong enough to absorb a 13,900 person increase in the size of the District's labor force and also force a 12.5 percent reduction in the number of unemployed. More encouragingly, technical factors used in estimating unemployment seem to predict further declines for the next several months. Normally, the rate in June tends to increase, but the large summer youth program implemented by the District government may absorb a significant proportion of the seasonal increase in the labor force which results from students seeking summer work.

The unemployment rate for all civilian workers in the United States in May was 6.1 percent, only a tenth of a percent below the District.

The Area & Suburbs

Between April and May, unemployment in the suburbs also recorded a marginal reduction of 1,100 suburbanites. Therefore, the suburban unemployment rate declined a tenth of a percentage point pushing the rate from 2.8 percent in April to 2.7 percent in May—a level signaling a continuation of a shortage in the suburban labor supply. Monthly movements in the District and the suburbs resulted in a further decline in the unemployment rate for the Washington Area as the rate declined from 3.4 percent in April to 3.2 percent in May. On the employment side, Area employment rose to a record 2,048,900 workers with the unemployed numbering 68,600. About two-thirds of the Area's unemployed lived in the suburbs

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Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May[a] 1987	April[b] 1987	May 1986
District of Columbia	6.2	6.9	7.4
Calvert County	4.0	4.4	3.9
Frederick County	3.9	4.4	3.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.3	3.4	3.2
Alexandria	2.9	3.1	3.2
Charles County	2.7	2.8	2.9
Stafford County	2.6	2.7	2.5
Arlington County	2.4	2.4	2.5
Prince William Co.	2.4	2.4	2.4
Fairfax County	2.4	2.3	2.5
Fairfax City	2.4	2.2	2.8
Montgomery County	2.3	2.4	2.2
Loudoun County	2.3	2.2	2.3
Manassas Park	2.1	1.7	2.1
Manassas	1.9	2.0	2.0
Falls Church	1.9	1.9	4.0

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA,
and the Suburban Ring, May 1987[a]

	May[b] 1987	April[c] 1987	May 1986	April 1986	Net Change From April 1987	Net Change From May 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	336,700	335,600	322,800	322,300	1,100	13,900
Total Employed	315,600	312,400	298,800	297,700	3,200	16,800
Total Unemployed	21,000	23,200	24,000	24,700	-2,200	-3,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	-0.7	-1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,780,800	1,763,500	1,707,000	1,692,200	17,300	73,800
Total Employed	1,733,300	1,714,800	1,661,600	1,647,200	18,500	71,700
Total Unemployed	47,600	48,700	45,400	45,000	-1,100	2,200
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,117,500	2,099,100	2,029,800	2,014,500	18,400	87,700
Total Employed	2,048,900	2,027,200	1,960,400	1,944,900	21,700	88,500
Total Unemployed	68,600	71,900	69,400	69,700	-3,300	- 800
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	-0.2	-0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Continued from page 3

and one-third in the District. Yet, the District continues to have a disproportionate share of Area unemployment, for District residents constitute only 16 percent of the Area labor force, but 31 percent of the unemployed.

Between May of this year and May of last year, the Washington Area added 87,700 new workers to the labor force. Over the same period, even more (88,500) area residents found work. Thus, growth in the job market was sufficient to produce a very small (800) reduction in the number of unemployed. In the interplay between the District and its suburbs, the District made the only contribution to the reduction (3,200) in Area unemployment. The number of unemployed suburbanites actually increased by 2,200, but in relation to the size of the suburban labor force (1,780,800 people), the increase in the unemployed was so small that the suburban unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year at 2.7 percent.

On balance, the strength of the District and the Area economies have been such that unemployment in the District is now below levels experienced during the last recovery period when the lowest May unemployment rate was 6.9 in 1980. The numbers seem to indicate that District residents are beginning to obtain a larger proportion of vacant jobs in the District or the suburbs, or both. Thus, labor shortages in the Area and the suburbs are now having a positive impact of labor surpluses in the District. If the pattern continues for the remainder of the year, the black unemployment rate in the District may have an annual average of less than double figures for the first time since 1980 when the annual average rate for blacks was 9.2 percent. (The black rate in the District rose from 1980 to a record high of 15.8 percent in 1983 and then declined to 10.4 percent last year.)

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,656 in May 1987—down 1,399 from April. In May, 58 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers comprised 24.0 percent of the May claimants. This was followed by service workers at 18 percent and structural workers another 17 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.9 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.6 weeks in April.

Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.5 weeks to 10.9 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.7 weeks to 10.8 weeks. In May, 1986, the average duration for males was 11.0 weeks and 10.3 weeks for females.

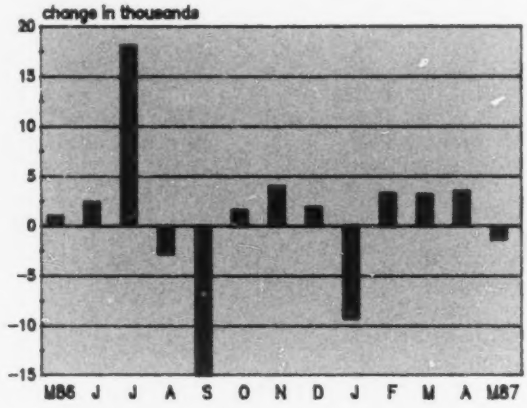
Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District declined by 1,300 between April and May with the private sector losing 1,000 jobs. Job losses were concentrated in Services (1,200 jobs) and in particular, All Other Services (1,600 jobs). A seasonal decline in Educational Services along with an anticipated decrease in the Motion Picture industry were responsible for the lost services jobs. The public sector experienced a slight job reduction with losses throughout.

Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for a gain of 9,600 jobs. However, the private sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent adding 12,000 new jobs, 76 percent of which were concentrated in Services (9,100 jobs). The leading

Monthly Job Growth
The District
May 1986-May 1987



contributors to the Services growth were Business Services (2,300 jobs) and All Other Services (2,000 jobs). Substantial growth was also registered in Legal Services (1,800 jobs), Health Services (1,500 jobs) and Hotels (1,300 jobs), which combined produced new Service jobs at an annual rate of 6.7 percent. Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate gained 1,200 jobs apiece. The public sector lost 2,400 jobs over the year as a reduction in Federal Government (4,600 jobs) was partially countered by a gain in State and Local Government (2,200 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs increased by 11,900 between April and May for a small 0.9 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 87 percent of the growth gaining 10,400 jobs, slightly more than half of which were attributable to the Virginia Suburbs. The growth leaders, Trade (4,000 jobs) and Services (3,500 jobs), accounted for 72 percent of private sector growth with the Maryland Suburbs receiving 60 percent of the component growth. Construction produced 2,200 new jobs with 73 percent of the gain emanating from the Virginia Suburbs. In the

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986
Total	**646.4**	**647.7**	**636.8**	**2,040.6**	**2,030.0**	**1,979.5**
Total Private Sector	383.7	384.7	371.7	1,477.8	1,468.4	1,423.1
Total Government	262.7	263.0	265.1	562.8	561.6	556.4
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.7**	**15.4**	**84.2**	**84.6**	**85.0**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.6	42.4
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.7	23.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.4	16.4	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	43.0	42.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.6	30.6	30.9	30.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.7	6.8
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.8**	**13.9**	**123.9**	**121.7**	**121.0**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.6**	**24.7**	**24.3**	**98.3**	**97.8**	**93.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.4	42.9	39.9
All Transportation	9.5	9.5	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.1	15.2	15.0	49.9	50.0	48.7
Trade	**64.3**	**64.1**	**63.1**	**412.4**	**408.2**	**397.3**
Wholesale	9.1	9.1	9.1	76.8	76.4	73.3
Retail	55.2	55.1	54.0	335.6	331.8	324.0
General Merchandise	4.1	4.0	4.6	37.8	37.1	37.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.0	44.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.5	36.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.2	24.9	24.1
Eating & Drinking Places	27.6	27.4	26.6	108.1	106.0	104.5
All Other Retail	23.6	23.7	22.8	80.7	80.2	76.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.2**	**37.2**	**36.0**	**119.6**	**118.9**	**113.4**
Banking	7.2	7.3	7.3	21.6	21.7	21.5
All Other	30.0	29.9	28.7	98.0	97.2	91.9
Services	**228.0**	**229.2**	**218.9**	**638.5**	**636.2**	**611.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.8	15.6	14.5	33.4	32.7	31.7
Personal Services	4.1	4.3	4.2	24.1	24.7	23.0
Business Services	49.5	49.2	47.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.5	33.4	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.1	24.2	22.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.4	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.5	72.1	68.5	580.9	578.8	557.1

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)
(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986
Government	**262.7**	**263.0**	**265.1**	**562.8**	**561.6**	**556.4**
Federal	209.5	209.6	214.1	354.5	353.8	356.9
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	208.3	207.8	199.6
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	48.4	48.6	46.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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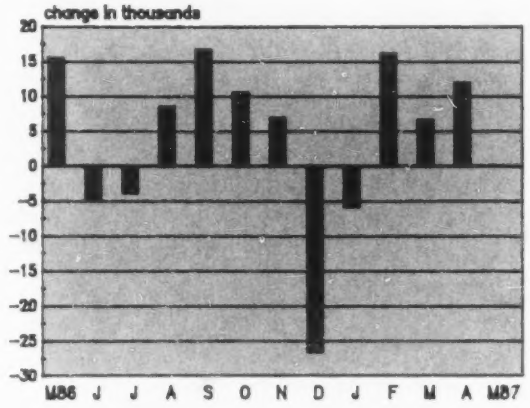
public sector gains occurred in both Federal Government (800 jobs) and State and Local Government (800 jobs) with total public job growth equally distributed between the Maryland and Virginia Suburbs.

Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), suburban job growth resulted in 51,500 new jobs for an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent. The Maryland Suburbs gained 27,300 jobs while the Virginia Suburbs added 24,200 jobs for growth rates of 4.0 and 3.7 percent, respectively. The private sector was responsible for 83 percent of the growth which occurred primarily in Services (17,700 jobs) and Trade (13,900 jobs). Fifty-three percent of the Services growth was attributed to the Virginia Suburbs while the growth in Trade occurred primarily in the Maryland Suburbs (68 percent). The Virginia Suburbs were responsible for two-thirds of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,000 jobs) and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities (4,600 jobs), while the increase in Construction (3,000 jobs) occurred in the Maryland Suburbs. Public Sector growth of 8,800 jobs resulted from gains in both Federal Government (2,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,600 jobs) with 53 percent of new public jobs concentrated in the Virginia Suburbs.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
May 1986-May 1987



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 0.5 percent between April and May for a gain of 10,600 jobs. The private sector accounted for 89 percent of total growth with the primary contributors being Trade (4,200 jobs), Services (2,300 jobs) and Construction (2,200 jobs). The suburbs were responsible for virtually all growth in these components as well as the 1,200 jobs created in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Transportation,

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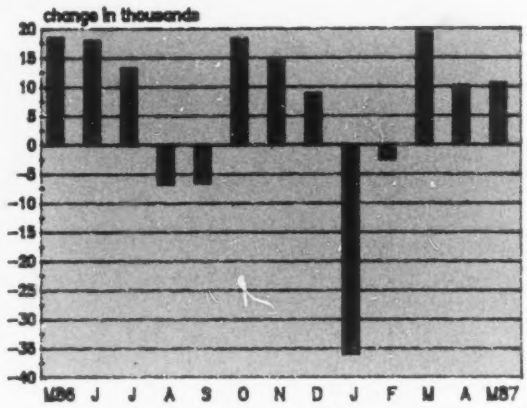
Communications and Public Utilities. In the public sector, gains occurred in both Federal Government (700 jobs) and State and Local Government (500 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
May 1986-May 1987



Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), the area created 61,100 jobs for a 3.1 percent rate of growth. The private sector accounted for 90 percent of the new jobs, growing at a rate of 3.8 percent for a net gain of 54,700 jobs. The growth leaders, Services (26,800 jobs) and Trade (15,100 jobs), were responsible for 69 percent ofa ll growth in the Area. Private sector gains also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,900 jobs) and Construction (2,900) jobs. The public sector gained 6,400 jobs for an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent. State and Local Government, growing at a rate of 4.4 percent and creating 8,700 jobs, partially offset a loss of 2,400 Federal Government jobs. The Federal reduction of 2.1 percent in the District was solely responsible for the decline and has resulted in the District accounting for only 59 percent of area Federal jobs.

Area Job Growth Rates

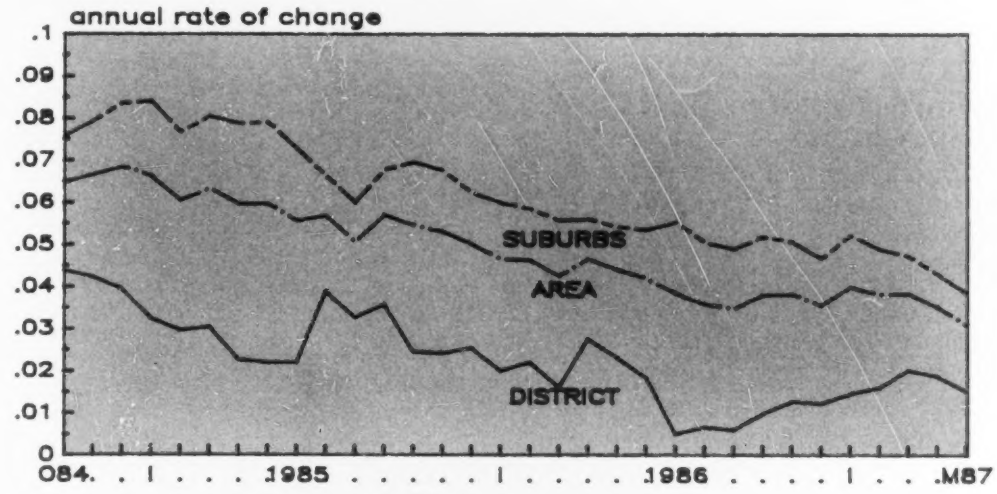
Over the past 30 months (October 1984 to April 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between May of 1986 and May of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.1 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.8 percent, but below its 30-month long-term average of 6.2 percent. The over-the-year growth this April was the lowest increase during the 30-month span in both the area and the suburbs.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent and, like the suburbs, is below its 30-month average of 2.3 percent. Still, the District is the only jurisdiction now producing expanded over-the-year job growth.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1987

The Area	
Average 30 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, May 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 30 months	6.2%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, April 1987	4.3%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 30 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.9%

Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to May 1987



In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985 to 61,100 between May 1986 and this past May. Over the past year, 51,500 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,600 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.1 percent versus 2.4 percent for the nation.).

New Firms in the District of Columbia, Fourth Quarter, 1986

During the fourth quarter of 1986, 540 new private sector firms became liable under the Unemployment Compensation Laws of the District of Columbia. Monthly employment in these new firms averaged 1,420, and they paid $6.4 million in wages. Their number accounted for 2.7 percent of all active firms during the quarter.

Among these new firms, the industry with the greatest wage impact was Eating and Drinking Places, which paid $615,618 in total wages for the quarter. This was followed in order by the Management, Consulting, and Public Relations Services industry ($521,269); Legal Services ($413,060); and General Contractors–Nonresidential Buildings ($402,951). These four industries accounted for 30 percent of wages paid by all new firms for the quarter, and 31 percent of their average employment.

General Contractors lead these four industries in the average number of employees per firm, and the Eating and Drinking Places industry was tops in average monthly employment. As might be expected, Legal Services ranked first in average quarterly wages per employee.

The new industries in total averaged 2.6 employees per firm—significantly below the 19.2 average of established firms. Similarly, the $4,516 quarterly average wage per employee is 27 percent below the wage of older, established firms.

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Characteristics of Selected Newly Liable Firms and All Firms
Fourth Quarter, 1986
District of Columbia

	Number of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Average Employees per Firm	Total Quarterly Wages	Avg. Qtr. Wage per Employee
General Contractors (Nonresidential Buildings, except Industrial Buildings & Warehouses)	7	54	7.7	$ 402,951	$ 7,462
Eating and Drinking Places	43	294	6.8	615,618	2,093
Management, Consulting and Public Relations	50	61	1.2	521,269	8,545
Legal Services	26	37	1.4	413,060	11,163
Total Newly Liable Firms	540	1,419	2.6	6,408,169	4,516
All Firms This Quarter	19,445	365,029	18.7	2,269,408,409	6,217
Established Firms This Quarter	18,905	363,610	19.2	2,263,000,240	6,223

Source: DOES/IMIR. Firms becoming liable for coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of the District of Columbia.

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Noted among the new firms were Odessa Construction, Inc.; Park Construction Corporation; Nardi Construction, Inc.; Wade Construction Corporation; Professional Risk Management Services, Inc.; Staffworks, Inc.; Informatics Legal Systems, Inc.; Stoddard Baptist Nursing Home; Chaconas, Wilson and Walsh, P.C.; Ebon-Marco Services; Sbarro, Inc.; Daka Food Service Management, Inc.; VSE Corporation; and St. James Apartments.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate declines slightly between March and April. A significant portion of the decline is traceable to improvements in the construction industry. This April was no exeption. The Area's unemployment rate declined from 3.7 percent in March to 3.4 percent in April. This was the twenty-sixth lowest rate of all 269 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be on the verge of reversing its trend and thereby starting a slow declining process. A year ago, the rate was 3.5 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.4 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.3 percent. However, this is only a fraction lower than the Washington rate. A year ago, the Boston rate was also 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded an April rate of 4.5 percent, down from 5.4 percent. A year ago, it was 5.2 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had an April jobless rate of 4.0—the same as March. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 6.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twentieth highest jobless rate in the country. This was the same position held in March. Virginia's rate at 4.7 percent was

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Special Article

The U.S. Economy in the Year 2000

In late June the Bureau of Labor Statistics provided a preview of its economic and employment projections to the year 2000. The projections offer three alternative national scenarios of the labor force, economic growth and employment by industry and occupations. All three scenarios project a substantial employment increase between 1986 and 2000 ranging from 15 million for the low growth scenario, 21 million for the moderate, and 26 million for the high growth scenario.

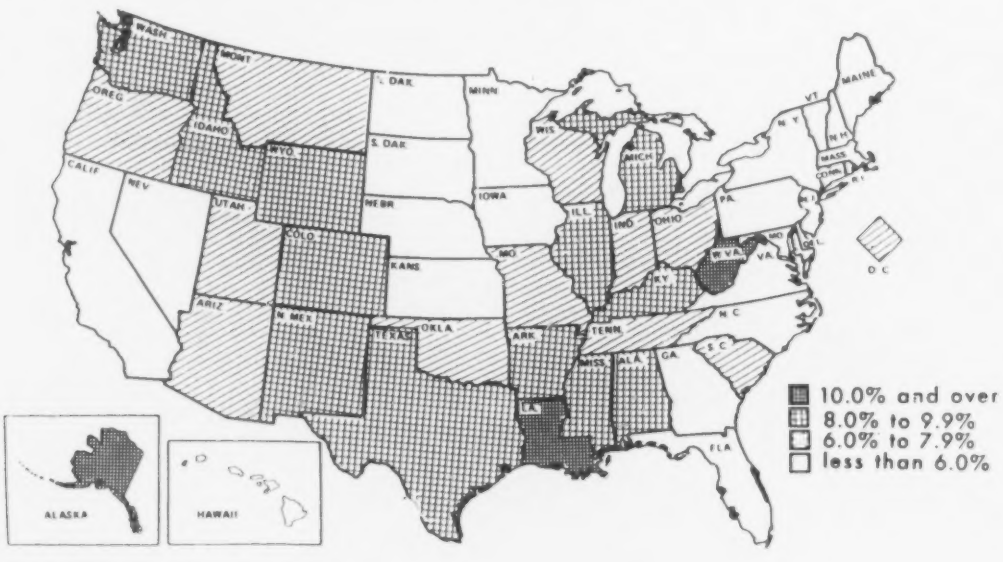
Some highlights from the moderate growth projections:

- The labor force will grow more slowly than in the past and will reach 139 million in the year 2000. The workforce of the future will be older and made up of more women and minority workers than in the past.
- Productivity growth will contribute more to future economic growth than it has during the previous 14 years. The rate of economic growth will be similar to that experienced since 1972, despite slower labor force growth.
- Service-producing industries will add 21 million jobs.
- Employment in manufacturing will decline as manufacturing's share of total employment goes to 14 percent in 2000. The output share of the nation's factories, however, is projected to hold steady.
- Some industries will grow very rapidly, including most business services, especially computer and data processing and personnel supply; and health services—in particular, offices of health practitioners, nursing and personal care facilities, and outpatient care and other services.
- Employment in the broad occupational groups that require the most educational preparation—such as executive, administrative and managerial workers; professional workers; and technicians and related support workers—will grow faster than the average. The occupational groups requiring the least educational preparation are expected to grow slowly or decline, *except for rapidly growing service workers.*

For the District and its suburbs, the projections indicate continued positive growth, for the area's strength is in industries projected for the most rapid growth. For example, according to the BLS moderated projections for 1986 to 2000, all industries will grow by 19.2 percent, but the Services industry, which constitutes the strength of this Area, will grow by 44.4 percent. On the down side, the BLS projects very little growth (3.5 percent over 14 years) for the Federal Government. On the occupational side, the Area is also well positioned for expansion because of its current industrial mix and service industry base. Nationally, executive, administrative and managerial workers will grow by 28.7 percent; professional workers by 27 percent; technical workers by 38.2 percent; sales workers by 29.6 percent; administrative workers by 11.4 percent; services workers by 32.7 percent; craft workers by 12 percent; operators and laborers by 2.6 percent. Only private household workers are projected to decline (–2.6 percent). Numerically, the largest growth will be among service workers—some 5,407,000 new workers or 25 percent of all the new jobs by the year 2000. Service workers include janitors and cleaners, waiters and waitresses, nurse aids, orderlies and attendants, police patrol officers and guards. Thus, if the District and the suburbs follow the BLS national patterns, it should create a significant number of new jobs for both the highly educated and the less well prepared.

Copies of the BLS press release with tables and a summary may be obtained by calling (202) 272-5381 or 523-1913.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1987



Continued from page 10

down from 5.2 percent reported in March. Maryland's rate was also down in April from 5.2 percent to 4.1 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-eighth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-nine states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.2 in April. The District of Columbia was above and Maryland and Virginia were below.

The lowest unemployment rates for April were in New Hampshire (2.3 percent), Delaware (2.9 percent), and Connecticut (3.2 percent). Three states reported rates of 10 percent or more—Louisiana (12.0 percent), Alaska (11.5 percent), and West Virginia (10.0 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for April, 17 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (3.1 points), Oregon (3.0 points), and West Virginia (2.2 points). In contrast, only Colorado (up 1.3 points) had an increase in excess of 1 percentage point over the year.

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia reported the fifteenth highest jobless rate at 6 9 percent. This was down one notch from the February, March, and April position at fourteenth. In April, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, 22 reported lower jobless rates and only two reported higher rates. There were two cities unchanged—Salt Lake City at 6.4 percent and Boston at 4.4 percent. Twelve (12) of the selected cities have jobless rates of less than 7.0 percent. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category. Double digit jobless rates are now common to only two selected cities—Gary, Indiana at 16.4 percent and Detroit, Michigan at 11.7 percent. Both Boston, Massachusetts and San Francisco, California reported unemployment rates at 4.4 percent each. The largest over-the-year increase was in Dallas at 1.0 percentage point. The largest decline in joblessness was in New York City, a whopping 3.5 percentage points.

Employment in Selected Cities*

City	April 1987*	April 1986
1. Gary, Indiana	16.4	17.5
2. Detroit, Michigan	11.7	11.9
3. New Orleans, Lousiana	9.7	10.7
4. Birmingham, Alabama	9.7	9.7
5. Houston, Texas	9.6	9.8
6. Cleveland, Ohio	9.4	11.0
7. St. Louis, Missouri	9.3	9.1
8. Chicago, Illinois	9.1	9.5
9. Dayton, Ohio	8.6	9.6
10. Newark, New Jersey	8.4	10.5
11. Buffalo, New York	8.2	10.2
12. Los Angeles, California	7.1	8.3
13. Miami, Florida	7.0	8.4
14. Dallas, Texas	7.0	6.0
15. District of Columbia	**6.9**	**7.6**
16. Atlanta, Georgia	6.8	7.5
17. Baltimore, Maryland	6.7	8.3
18. Cincinnati, Ohio	6.6	7.7
19. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6.5	8.1
20. Salt Lake City, Utah	6.4	6.4
21. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.2	7.7
22. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5.7	6.8
23. Columbus, Ohio	5.3	6.2
24. New York, New York	5.2	8.7
25. San Francisco, California	4.4	5.6
26. Boston, Massachusetts	4.4	4.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Departments

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.7 percent to 340.5 during the 2 months ended in May. The advance from March to May matches the increase in the preceding 2 month period. Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), the local index rose a relatively modest 3.3 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) (1967 =100) rose 0.9 percent from March to May. The May level of 343.2 was 3.9 percent higher than the index in May 1986.

Nationally, the U.S. city average for the CPI-U increased 0.8 percent for the March-May period, thus both the local and the national index are advancing at about the same pace. For the last 12 months, however, the U.S. index increased 3.8 percent versus a 3.3 increase for the D.C. Area.

Locally, the March-May increase was characterized by an acceleration in housing and food and beverage prices which were offset by a slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly in transportation and entertainment costs.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, over the two-month period, prices of

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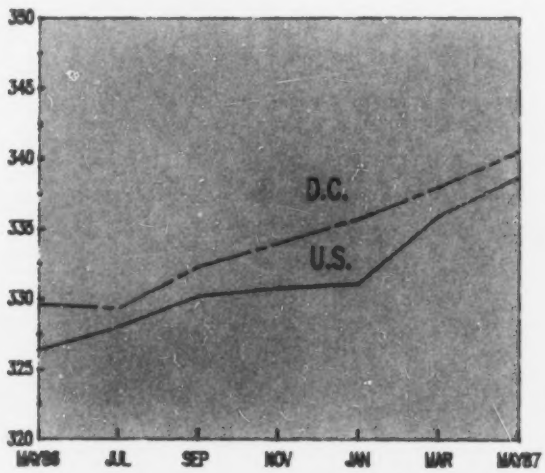
Consumer Price Index
U.S. & Washington Area
May 1986 to May 1987



Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	May 1987	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	338.7	0.8	3.8
Washington Area	340.5	0.7	3.3
Food & Beverage	336.3	1.5	2.5
Housing	362.3	0.9	2.8
Apparel & Upkeep	236.2	1.7	10.1
Transportation	307.5	-0.4	1.7
Medical Care	475.9	0.8	4.8
Entertainment	279.2	0.3	6.0
Other Goods & Services	361.1	0.2	6.7
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	159.7	-1.1	-1.8

[a] 1967=100, except as noted.
[b] June 1978=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

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food and beverage, housing, and apparel and upkeep tend to be higher locally. While on the other hand, transportation, medical care, entertainment and other goods and services tend to be higher nationally.

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1987

All workload measures declined from April to May 1987 except the average weekly benefit amount, for the total of all benefit programs. The greatest relative change was in the number of first and final payments—both down by 16 percent. The next two measures in descending order, benefits paid and weeks compensated, came in at 13 percent under the April level. There were 2,730 claims for unemployment compensation benefits taken in May. This load was 9 percent below April this year, and May of last year when 2,980 claims were taken in both time periods. The number of beneficiaries in the system dipped 8 percent below last month. May also has the distinction of having workload measures below all the other months in 1987—with the exception of the average weekly benefit amount. It follows the trend set in 1986 and 1985, and is reflective of a seasonal pattern.

The distaff measure—the average weekly benefit amount—rose less than a percentage point to $176 in May. Following the newly established maximum weekly amount scale, effective January, 1986, it is the highest monthly figure to date in the history of the program. The level of this amount is beinning to stabilize.

The number of claims taken in January through May of this year is 16,870, and idle weeks compensated totalled 192,560. The benefit outlay to date is $33.2 million. Compared to last year at this point, the claims taken are down 4 percent, but idle weeks are 1 percent above last year. The $33.2 million outlay is expectedly above the payment last year—up 9 percent.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1987 decreased $9.72. Average Weekly Hours, however, increased 1.5 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 63 cents.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a substantial increase due to more business. Weekly

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1987

	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	Percent Change From April 1987	Percent Change From May 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,574	2,818	2,784	- 8.7	- 7.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,432	35,673	33,700	-11.9	- 6.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,210	34,703	32,804	-12.9	- 7.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,234,280	$5,956,790	$5,257,610	-12.1	- 0.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.26	$171.65	$160.27	+ 0.9	+ 8.1
Number of First Payments	1,375	1,632	1,609	-15.7	-14.5
Number of Final Payments	851	1,006	849	-15.4	+ 0.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,081	9,871	9,467	- 8.0	- 4.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	110	105	140	+ 4.8	-21.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,388	2,886	2,611	-17.3	- 8.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,408	3,028	2,643	-20.5	- 8.9
Total Benefits Paid	$486,395	$605,142	$494,682	-19.6	- 1.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.99	$199.85	$187.17	+ 1.1	+ 7.9
Number of First Payments	97	110	140	-11.8	-30.7
Number of Final Payments	76	97	61	-21.6	+24.6
Total Beneficiaries	718	842	761	-14.7	+ 5.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	41	60	59	-31.7	-30.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	598	628	622	- 4.8	- 3.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	479	504	478	- 5.0	+ 0.2
Total Benefits Paid	$93,661	$95,238	$86,993	- 1.7	+ 7.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$195.53	$188.96	$181.99	+ 3.5	+ 7.4
Number of First Payments	44	56	46	-21.4	- 4.3
Number of Final Payments	25	28	31	-10.7	-19.4
Total Beneficiaries	154	156	151	- 1.3	+ 2.0
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,725	2,983	2,983	- 8.6	- 8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,418	39,187	36,933	-12.2	- 6.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,097	38,235	35,925	-13.4	- 7.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,814,336	$6,657,170	$5,839,285	-12.7	- 0.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.68	$174.11	$162.54	+ 0.9	+ 8.1
Number of First Payments	1,516	1,798	1,800	-15.7	-15.8
Number of Final Payments	952	1,131	941	-15.8	+ 1.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,953	10,869	11,320	- 8.4	-12.1

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Earnings increased $45.22. Weekly Hours were up 3.2 hours. The Hourly Earnings rose 32 cents.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had the most significant decrease due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Weekly Earnings were down $39.67. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1 hour, as Hourly Earnings decreased 71 cents. Printing and Publishing continues to show a decrease due to less overtime being worked. Other Durable Goods data reflects less business, and Food and Kindred Products had a change in Hourly Earnings because of a change in the amount of shift work with pay differential. Other Non-Durable Goods had a shorter work week.

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Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986
Total Manufacturing	**409.22**	**418.94**	**387.98**	**40.8**	**39.3**	**38.0**	**10.03**	**10.66**	**10.21**
Durable Goods	**387.39**	**396.32**	**357.58**	**41.7**	**40.9**	**38.0**	**9.29**	**9.69**	**9.41**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	441.07	395.85	449.69	43.8	40.6	46.6	10.07	9.75	9.65
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	424.14	463.81	388.81	39.9	40.9	41.1	10.63	11.34	9.46
Other Durbable Goods	340.47	341.52	367.49	42.4	40.9	39.6	8.03*	8.35	9.28
Non-Durable Goods	**427.07**	**438.90**	**389.61**	**40.1**	**38.0**	**35.1**	**10.65**	**11.55**	**11.10**
Food & Kindred Products	478.78	473.94	451.19	39.7	38.5	39.2	12.06	12.31	11.51
Printing & Publishing	443.60	454.31	410.71	40.0	36.2	33.5	11.09	12.55	12.26
Other Non-Durable Goods	343.97	364.56	327.92	40.9	43.4	39.7	8.41	8.40	8.26

Total Production Workers	**May 1987**	**April 1987**	**May 1986**
	39,900	**39,900**	**40,800**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.
Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

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